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has hepatitis C and goes to the bathroom and does not properly wash his or her hands or fails to wash hands altogether and administers the aid, there is not going to be liability if the child is infected. Here is Senator Brashear, so I'd like to ask him a question. And as he approaches his desk, I'm going to formulate the question. Senator Brashear, is...if a person is going to be held immune for an act or omission unless the act is done...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...willfully and wantonly, does that mean if there is gross negligence, that such negligence does not rise to the level of willful or wanton, in your opinion?

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Brashear.

SENATOR BRASHEAR: Mr. President, Senator Chambers, gross negligence would exceed what you described, if I listened carefully.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So willful and wanton would be less than gross negligence. You could be willful and wanton in your misconduct without being grossly negligent. Is that your view?

SENATOR BRASHEAR: I believe that's correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: What would willful and wanton consist of, in your opinion, if you could give an example?

SENATOR BRASHEAR: Willful and wanton would be intentional and knowing.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And then how could...

SENATOR BRASHEAR: But it might not have malice.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: How could that be a lesser standard than gross negligence if it's...if there is intent involved? Then that takes it beyond negligence because negligence is simply the failure to do, and gross negligence would be a great failure.